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§ 351. Notes on the Flora of the Lake Superior Copper Region.

Probably one of the first things that will strike the eye of the botanical observer from the vicinity of New York, on his arrival in this region, will be the total absence of so many of our familiar forest trees.—*Castanea vesca*, L., var. *Americana*, Michx., is not to be found at all. The genus *Quercus* is not nearly so plentifully represented as with us and *Carya* is a rarity.

The mass of the forest is made up of *Abies Canadensis*, Michx., *Abies balsamea*, Marsh., *Pinus resinosa*, Ait., *Betula papyracea*, Ait., and a thick undergrowth of *Ostrya Virginica*, Willd., *Corylus rostrata*, Ait., and *Betula lenta*, L.

One of the most conspicuous objects along roadsides and the borders of woods, during July, is the *Rubus Nutkanus*, Moçino, with its bunches of pure white flowers. In situations a little more shaded may be found *Adenocaulon bicolor*, Hook. *Streptopus amplexifolius*, DC., *Streptopus roseus*, Michx., and a carpet of *Cornus Canadensis*, L., *Linnæa berealis*, Gronov., and *Mitchella repens*, L.

In the deepest parts of the forests, under the shade of the evergreens, the *Ericaceæ* are well represented.—*Epigæa repens*, L.; *Gaultheria procumbens*, L.; *Pyrola elliptica*, Nutt.; *P. Chlorantha*, Swartz.; *P. secunda*, L.; *P. minor*, L.; *Moneses uniflora*, Gray; *Chimaphila maculata*, Pursh,; *P. umbellata*, Nutt,; and *Monotropa uniflora*, L., grow in abundance, especially near or on the old rotten trunks of Abies Canadensis that have fallen.—With these latter species many of the *Orchidaceæ* occur: *Habenaria Hookeri*, Torr.; *H. orbiculata*, Torr.; *Goodyera repens*, R. Br.,; *G. pubescens*, R. Br.,; *G. Menziesii*, Lindley,; *Listera convallaroides*, Hook,; *Mycrostylis ophioglossoides*, Nutt,; *Liparis Lœselii*, Richard, and *Aplectrum hyemale*, Nutt.—Among the grasses may be noted *Brachyelytrum aristatum*, Beauv,; *Calamagrostis Canadensis*, Beauv,; *Glyceria Canadensis*, Trin,; *Poa serotina*, Ehrhart,; *Gymnostichum Hystrix*, Schreb,; the new species, *Avena Smithii*, T. C. Porter,; *Phalaris arundinacea*, L., and *Milium effusum*, L.

Among the Cryptogams we have: *Equisetum limosum*, L.; *E. sylvaticum*, L.; *E. scirpoides*, Michx.; *Phegopteris Dryopteris*, Fée,; *Aspidium aculeatum*, Swartz, *var. Braunii*, Koch,; *Woodsia glabella*, R. Br.; and *Lycopodium annotinum*, L.; *L. clavatum*, L.; *L. complanatum*, L. *Selaginella rupestris*, Spreng. occurs in great abundance on rocks and cliffs in company with *Asplenium Trichomanes*, L.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 1879. ARTHUR HOLLICK.

§ 352. **Diseased Lepidium.**—Along the roadsides of West Philadelphia I have lately seen two interesting diseased forms of Lepidium Virginicum which may be more common than I know. In both the stem is much thickened, knotted, and cracked, besides being somewhat woody. A little cutting shows that this is the effect of some egg-laying insect. One form seems to consist mainly in a shortening of all the branches of the herb, thickening up the top until it becomes a bush you can hardly see through, and, by bringing the pods together, giving the plant an appearance of prodigous fruitfulness. This is an appearance only as far as the number of pods on a single spike is concerned; but something more in another way; it increases the number of spikes on a branchlet, all of them fruitful. One such specimen has a stem half an inch thick at the base, one fifth of an inch thick three inches above the base, and is ten inches high. Its head, or bushy top, is about five inches in height by seven in diameter, and is one mass of filled-out pods. The leaves are generally linear, with here and there a perceptible notch, rarely as much as a quarter of an inch long, and generally not more than a tenth of an inch. Their width is about one twenty-fifth of an inch. Branches, small and scattering, spring from the base just at the ground.

The other form has also a thickened stem and minute leaves; but the fruit is generally stunted and abortive, if it has not already dropped off. The general appearance of the plant is thick and wiry, here and there a starved and flattened pod appearing along the stem among the abortive flower-remnants or the empty peduncles that have dropped their flowers. Each stem seems to keep a minute tuft of flowers at the end, to the last. Each spike before it elongates or opens, has the appearance of a minute plantain head, a little suggestive also of a young asparagus shoot. These spikes are small however, being about one sixth of an inch long by one twentieth of an inch in diameter.

They reminded me very strongly of some plants of the huckleberry tribe which I found on Long Island years ago, while Dr. Torrey was still alive, very depauperate in everything else, but the flowers and fruit preternaturally enlarged by the influence of some insect or fungus. I don't remember to what species those bushes belonged; but I brought some specimens to the Club, when Dr. Torrey took charge of them. They may be the Vaccinium which a recent communication to the BULLETIN speaks of as exhibiting the same phenomenon, or they may have been Gaylussacia. The flowers and fruit were as large as those of a moderately sized cherry.

I. H. H.

§ 353. A brief contribution to the Mycological-Flora of the United States,

By F. BARON THUEMEN.

1. **Puccinia lateripes** Berk. et Rav. in Grevillea III. p. 52.—Ad folia viva Dizygandrae strepentis Meissn. St. Louis, Mo. Leg. Eggert.

2. **Puccinia Gentianae** Lk. in Linne, Spec. plant. c. Willd. VI. 2. p. 73.—Ad folia viva Gentianae puberulae Mchx. Plymouth, Iowa. Leg. E. Jones.

3. **Aecidium Hamiltoniae** Thuem. *nov. spec.*—Aec. caespitibus hypophyllis, rarissime amphyigenis, sparsis, irregularibus, in foliorum pagina superiore maculam ferrugineam formans; pseudoperidiis densis, dilute flavidis, parvis, cupulaeformibus, ore crenulato, tenui; sporis polyedris vel irregulariter ovoideis, dilute flavescentibus vel achrois, episporo reticulato punctulatoque, tenui, 30–40 mm. long., 16–22 mm. crass.

In Hamiltoniae umbellatae Spr. (Comandrae umbellatae Nutt.) foliis vivis. St. Louis, Mo. Leg. Eggert.